

HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA  
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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360 Gilyak	360 Gilyak	360 Gilyak
360 01 p [p-palatalized] 60	15 t/s-hacek-aspirated <sup>03</sup> [t/s-hacek-aspirated-palatalized] 60	30 r-trill [r-trill-palatalized] 60
360 02 p-aspirated [p-aspirated-palatalized] 60	16 f [f-palatalized] 60	31 r-trill-voiceless [r-trill-voiceless-palatalized] 60
360 03 b <sup>30</sup> (surface) [b-palatalized] 60	17 v-approximant <sup>01</sup> [v-approximant-palatalized] 60	32 h [h-palatalized] 60 [h-voice] 61
360 04 t	18 s *[s-palatalized]	
360 05 t-aspirated [t-aspirated-palatalized] 60	19 s-palatalized <sup>31</sup> (restricted,allo) */s/	
360 06 d <sup>30</sup> (surface)	20 z [z-palatalized] 60	51 iota [i] 62
360 07 c [c-palatalized] 60	21 x [x-palatalized] 60	52 i-long <sup>32</sup> (surface)
360 08 j <sup>30</sup> (surface) [j-palatalized] 60	22 gamma [gamma-palatalized] 60	53 yod/e-mid [e-mid] 63
360 09 k [k-palatalized] 60	23 x-uvular [x-uvular-palatalized] 60	54 e-trema
360 10 k-aspirated [k-aspirated-palatalized] 60	24 gamma-uvular [gamma-uvular-palatalized] 60	55 ash
360 11 g <sup>30</sup> (surface) [g-palatalized] 60	25 m [m-palatalized] 60	56 ash-long <sup>32</sup> (surface)
360 12 q [q-palatalized] 60	26 n	57 u <sup>02</sup>
360 13 q-aspirated [q-aspirated-palatalized] 60	27 n-palatal [n-palatal-palatalized] 60	58 u-long <sup>32</sup> (surface)
360 14 q-voice <sup>30</sup> (surface) [q-voice-palatalized] 60	28 eng [eng-palatalized] 60	59 o-mid
	29 l [l-palatalized] 60	60 o-mid-long <sup>32</sup> (surface)
		61 yod
		62 w <sup>33</sup>

- 360 \$a Gilyak \$b Amur \$d isolate \$e SE USSR \$f 3000 \$g Merritt Ruhlen \$g Marilyn Vihman (review)
- 360 \$a Panfilov, V.Z. \$b 1962 \$c Grammatika Nivkshskogo Iazyka, I \$g Moscow-Leningrad: AN SSSR
- 360 \$a Panfilov, V. Z. \$b 1968 \$c Nivhskij jazyk \$e Jazyki narodov SSSR, Vol. 5, 408-434 \$g Leningrad: Nauka
- 360 \$a STRESS \$A "Stress is free...however, in most cases it falls on the first syllable. Stress is mobile, i.e. it may change position in different forms of a word." (p.410)
- 360 \$a SYLLABLE \$A (C)(C)V(C)(C)(C)
- 360 \$a VOICED STOPS \$A In the E. Sakhalin dialect of Gilyak, succinctly described by Robert Austerlitz ("Gilyak Nursery Words," Word 12 (1956) 261-264), the phonemic count and organization is virtually identical to that of the Amur dialect coded here, with the exception of the stops, where there is no equivalent to the third series of voiced stops found in the Amur dialect, with marginal phonemic status (see 5100730). [MV]
- 360 \$a VOWEL HARMONY \$A Panfilov discusses evidence presented by Kreinovich in his grammar of 1937 to show that vowel harmony existed at an earlier stage of the language. The harmony involves height, with /iota/, /u/, and /e-trema/ opposed to /yod/e-mid/, /o-mid/, and /ash/. Though certain inflectional markers apparently alternate between /iota/ and /yod/e-mid/, depending on

the vowels of the root, and other alternations may be cited, Panfilov concludes that there is insufficient evidence to point clearly to a full-fledged division, at an earlier stage, between words with the higher set of vowels and words with the lower set. (Cf. p.17-20.)

- 360 01 \$A /v-approximant/ is characterized by its "weak dental articulation" and is said to often give the auditory impression of a bilabial fricative. (p.8f)
- 360 02 \$A /u/ is weakly rounded. (p.11)
- 360 03 \$A /t/s-hacek-aspirated/ is classified as an "aspirate" by Panfilov. (1962, 1968) The corresponding unaspirated phonemes are the palatal stops /c, j/. Austerlitz however calls both aspirated and unaspirated series "hushing affricates" and says that the "aspirated" affricate is actually not always aspirated, while the "unaspirated" one is always voiced.
- 360 30 \$A The voiced stops occur in opposition to voiceless stops word-initially only as the result of morphological processes, such as the mark of intensity on adjectives of quality, and in proper names. Intervocally they occur in proper names. The occurrences of word-final voiced stop may be traced back to nasal + stop combinations historically. An earlier phonology of Gilyak by E. A. Krejnovich treated the voiced stops as not yet phonologized; Panfilov considers them marginally phonemic. (Cf. p.6-8.)
- 360 31 \$A /s-palatalized/ is not listed in Panfilov's chart of consonant phonemes (p.10), but he notes that, in addition to the regular occurrence of the palatalized phone before front vowels, /s-palatalized/ "also occurs in final position." (p.9)
- 360 32 \$A Long vowels are the result of the loss of /gamma/ and /gamma-uvular/ before a consonant ("generally /s, z, r-trill/, significantly less often /f, v-approximant/, and only rarely /m/"). (p.12)
- 360 33 \$A /w/ "did not change to.../v-approximant/ in all cases.... Panfilov cites four words in which he heard /w/, and concludes that "the question of the presence or absence of.../w/...as an independent phoneme requires further investigation." (p.9)
- 360 60 \$A All the consonants except /t, d, n/ are palatalized before the front vowels /iota, yod/e-mid/. (p.9)
- 360 61 \$A /h/ is voiced intervocally. (p.9)
- 360 62 \$A /iota/ is raised after /c/ and /r-trill/. (p.11)
- 360 63 \$A /yod/e/ loses its glide after aspirated consonants and /h/, and before palatals. (p.11)